The Socioeconomic Status of Minorities in 111th Congressional District 2

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N E B R A S K A

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Summary

In examining health disparities that exist within a population, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Socioeconomic Status and Health[1] used the metaphor of a ladder to describe not only access to health care, but also whether or not "good health" was within reach for a population.

Rungs on the ladder depict the resources needed to live life healthy, well, and secure. Education, comfortable housing, social and familial networks, income, and employment place many people in higher positions. Conversely, others experience generational poverty, extended periods of unemployment, poor education, low wages, or substandard housing. In using the data, it was important to remember that health disparities were not solely the result of genetic determinants, but of socioeconomic determinants directly impacting the health status of a population. As inequities were addressed through better social policies, the ladder to better health outcomes will be less steep, and more rungs within grasp, as more people experience greater access to education, improved income, access to employment, housing, et cetera.

Please see the following summary of this report below.

- The Hispanic population of Congressional District 2 had the lowest median age of every race and ethnicity, with a median age of 23.5, while the median age for non-Hispanic Whites was the highest at 36.3 years.
- Asian families (58.4%) had the highest percentage of households with a married couple family. Non-Hispanic White, Hispanic, and American Indians all had about 50% of their households with married couple families. Only 23.2% of African American households contained a married-couple family.
- The education data represents all adults ages 25 and older. Non-Hispanic Whites had the smallest proportion of less than high school educated population (about 6% for either gender) among all racial and ethnic groups. Hispanics had the largest population who had less than a high school education (about 49% for males and 46% for females).
- The largest disparity in median family income was between African Americans at $30,591 and non-Hispanic Whites at $73,544, which was more than 2 times higher.
- There were some large employment disparities noticeable between the genders of different races. There was an employment disparity between American Indian males (36.2%) and non-Hispanic White males (13%) not in the labor force; and Asian females (36%) compared to non-Hispanic white females (21%) who were not in the labor force.
- Nebraska minority households had a smaller proportion of the population who lived in owner-occupied homes as compared to non-Hispanic Whites.
- Non-Hispanic Whites and American Indians had the highest percentage (about 62%) of those who were born in the state they were residing at the time they were surveyed. Asians had the highest percentage of those who were foreign born (72%).
- More than twice the number of people reported entering the United States after 1990 as they did before 1990. About 30% of those who entered the U.S. reported they entered between 1990 and 1999, while only about 16% said they entered between 1980 and 1989.

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[1]http://www.macfound.org/site/apps/nlnet/content3.aspx?c=lkLXJ8MQKrH&b=4201565&ct=1455593

Introduction

This report presents a portrait of the minority populations in Nebraska Congressional District Two (CD 2) providing critical information on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics for this population. The data represent a population in time. While the population itself may experience statistically significant growth overall, often the various components of socioeconomic status do not.

Snapshot of the Minority Population in Nebraska

Nebraska continues to become more racially and ethnically diverse. In 2010, the population of Nebraska was 1,826,341. [2] Minorities represented 17.9% of the 2010 population; Hispanics were the largest minority group at 9.2% of the state population and African Americans were the second-largest minority group at 4.5% of the state population, followed by Asians at 1.8% and American Indian or Alaska Natives at 1%. The minority population in Nebraska has been increasing much more rapidly than the non-Hispanic White population. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, from 2000 to 2010, Nebraska's racial and ethnic minority population grew from 216,769 to 326,588, a 50.7% increase. During this same period the non-Hispanic White population increased by only 0.4%.[3]

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[2]U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.
[3]U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Nebraska has a rapidly growing minority population comprised increasingly of persons of Hispanic/Latino origin. Hispanics were the fastest-growing minority group in Nebraska. The Hispanic/Latino population increased from 36,969 in 1990 to 94,425 in 2000, to 167,405 in the year 2010. These numbers represented a 353% increase for the Hispanic population in the state between 1990 and 2010, a 155% increase between 1990 and 2000, and a 77% increase between 2000 and 2010. In 1990, the population of Nebraska was 1,578,385, and of that number, the Hispanic/Latino population accounted for 2.3%. In 2000, the population of Nebraska was 1,711,263 and the Hispanic population accounted for 5.5%. In 2010, the population of Nebraska had risen to 1,826,341 and the Hispanic/Latino population accounted for 9% of the total Nebraska population. A detailed summary is provided in the following table.

Table 1: Nebraska's Population by Race and Ethnicity: 2000-2010

	Population Apr.1, 2000	% Population (2000)	Population Jul.1, 2010	% Population (2010)	Change (00-10)	% Change (00-10)
Nebraska Total	1,711,263		1,826,341		15,078	6.7
White	1,533,261	89.6	1,572,838	86.1	39,577	2.6
African American	68,541	4.0	82,885	4.5	14,344	20.9
American Indian**	14,896	0.9	18,427	1.0	3,531	23.7
Asian	21,931	1.3	32,293	1.8	10,362	47.2
NHPI*	836	-	1,279	0.1	443	53.0
Hispanic	94,425	5.5	167,405	9.2	72,980	77.3
Non-Hispanic White	1,494,494	87.3	1,499,753	82.1	5,259	0.4
Minority Population	216,769	12.7	326,588	17.9	109,819	50.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, 2000 Census.

*NHPI: Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

 ** includes Alaska native

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in Congressional District 2[4], the Hispanic population accounted for 10.7% of the population, compared to the state at 9.2%. Less than 1% (.7%) of the total 561,378 population in CD2 were American Indian (including Alaskan native), which was .3% less than the state population. The non-Hispanic White population in CD 2 (73.7%) accounts for less of the total population, than the state proportion (82.1%). African Americans accounted for 10.3% of the CD2 population, a 6% increase from the state proportion (4.5%).

Table 2: Congressional District 2 Population by Race and Ethnicity: 2010

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
CD2 population	638,871	100.0
White	498,718	78.1
American Indian**	4,381	0.7
African American	65,981	10.3
Asian	16,646	2.6
NHPI*	551	0.1
Hispanic	68,300	10.7
Non-Hispanic White	470,634	73.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census
Note: These populations are based on congressional district boundaries defined by the 111th Congress.
*NHPI: Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.
 ** includes Alaska native

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[4] These population numbers were taken before new congressional district boundaries were marked.

Race and Ethnicity in the United States Census

Race and ethnicity in the United States Census was defined by the United States Census Bureau and the Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB), as self-identification data in which residents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify, and indicate whether or not they were of Hispanic or Latino origin (ethnicity).

The racial classifications used by the census bureau adhere to the October 30, 1997 Federal Register Notice entitled "Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity" issued by the OMB[5]. The OMB requires five minimum categories (White, Black/African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander) for race. The race categories were described below with a sixth category, "some other race," added with OMB approval. In addition to the five race groups, the OMB also stated that respondents should be offered the option of selecting one or more races. The following definitions were provided by OMB and the U.S. Census Bureau to identify race.[6]

White. A person having origins from any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa was classified as white. It includes people who indicate their race as "White" or report entries such as "Irish," "German," "Italian," "Lebanese," "Near Easterner," "Arab," or "Polish."

Black or African American. A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as "Black," "African American," or "Negro," or provide written entries such as "African American," "Afro American," "Kenyan," "Nigerian," or "Haitian."

American Indian and Alaska Native. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment.

Asian. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. It includes "Asian Indian," "Chinese," "Filipino," "Korean," "Japanese," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian."

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicate their race as "Native Hawaiian," "Guamanian," or "Chamorro," "Samoan," and "Other Pacific Islander."

Some other race. Includes all other responses not included in the "White," "Black or African American," "American Indian and Alaska Native," "Asian," and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander race categories described above.

Respondents providing write-in entries such as multi-racial, mixed, inter-racial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, "Mexican," "Puerto Rican" or "Cuban") in

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[5]http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg/ombdir15.html
[6]http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg/ombdir15.html
2000 Census of Population, Public Law 94-171 Redistricting Data File: Race. U.S. Census Bureau.

the "Some other race" write-in space were included in this category. Estimates for years after 2000 reflect an allocation of this category among the other categories.

Two or more races. People may have chosen to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple write-in responses, or by some combination of check boxes and write-in responses.

Race and ethnicity were considered separate and distinct identities, with Hispanic origin asked as a separate question. In addition to their race or races, all respondents were categorized by membership in one of two ethnicities:

Hispanic or Latino, and non-Hispanic or Latino. Percentages for the various race categories add up to 100% and should not be combined with the Hispanic percentage.

Hispanic or Latino. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico, South or Central America or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race. People who identify their origin as "Spanish," "Hispanic," or "Latino" may be of any race.

Non-Hispanic White. They are individuals who responded "No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino" and who reported "White" as their only entry in the race question.

Data Source

The findings presented in this report are based on the American Community Survey (ACS) sample interviewed between 2005 and 2009. The populations in this report are based on congressional district boundaries defined by the 111th Congress. The ACS is a large, continuous demographic survey conducted by the census bureau that provides up-to-date profiles of America's communities. The survey produces yearly demographic, social, economic, and housing data that is comparable across states, communities, and population groups. The ACS replaced the decennial census long form in 2010 and thereafter by collecting long-form-type information throughout the decade rather than only once every 10 years. The ACS data provides a continuous stream of updated information for states and local areas, and revolutionizes the way we use data to understand our communities. Every year the ACS can support the release of single-year estimates for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 or more. Prior to 2005, ACS data included estimates for the household population only.[7] The 2006 data-release marked the first time that group quarters populations such as prisons, college dorms, military barracks, and nursing home populations were included in the ACS data products. In 2009, the ACS accumulated samples over five-year intervals to produce estimates for smaller geographic areas including census tracts and block groups.[8] This report uses 2005 to 2009 ACS five-year estimates, which were based on data collected between January 2005 and December 2009. In 2005, the ACS collected information from approximately 3 million addresses in the U.S. and 36,000 addresses in Puerto Rico. In 2009, it also included approximately 200,000 people living in group quarters.[9]

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[7]http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/ACS/accuracy2009.pdf
[8]http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/tp67.pdf
[9]http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/sse/sam/sam_def.htm

Table 3 shows ACS sample sizes for Nebraska since 2000.[10] The number of the initial addresses selected for housing units and group quarters population was the 12-month sample for the American Community Survey. The number of the final interviews was the actual sample that was used to produce all weighted estimates for the survey year.

Table 3: ACS Sample Sizes for Nebraska, 2000-2009

| Year | Housing Units | | Group Quarters People | |
	Initial Addresses Selected	Final Interviews	Initial Sample Selected	Final Interviews
2009	23,367	16,374	1,334	1,008
2008	24,677	17,526	1,192	1,008
2007	24,841	17,694	1,195	1,016
2006	25,254	18,307	1,252	1,036
2005	25,458	18,002	N/A	N/A
2004	11,076	8,108	N/A	N/A
2003	10,993	8,210	N/A	N/A
2002	10,046	7,557	N/A	N/A
2001	14,931	11,357	N/A	N/A
2000	15,154	11,164	N/A	N/A

Notes:

Housing Units Initial Addresses Selected - The number of addresses in Nebraska that were selected for the ACS sample for a particular year.

Housing Units Final Interviews - The final number of interviews across all three modes of data collection for the ACS in a given year for the state. This number includes occupied and vacant housing units that were interviewed by mail, telephone, or personal visit methods between January 1 and December 31.

Group Quarters People Initial Sample Selected - The number of people living in group quarters that could be contacted for ACS interviewing in a given year for the nation and by state.

Group Quarters People Final Interviews - The final number of person interviews for the ACS for those living in group quarters in a given year for the nation and by state.

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[10] http://www.census.gov/acs/www/acs-php/quality_measures_sample_2009.php

The ACS provides critical information about the characteristics of local communities; it was not designed to count the population; other sources of population counts, like the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program, should be used. The Population Estimates Program produces the official estimates for population, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin for the nation, states, and counties.

In this report, the terms "Hispanic" and "Latino" were used to refer to all individuals who reported they were Hispanic or Latino and the term "non-Hispanic White" was used to refer to the White-alone, not Hispanic population. The text of this report compares the population and housing characteristics for the minority population with those of the White not Hispanic population. Information on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics in the tables and figures were based on data from the 2005-2009 ACS Detailed Tables.

Further information from the ACS 2005 to 2009 was available from the American Fact Finder on the census bureau's website. More than 1,000 tables were available, including population profiles for race, Hispanic-origin, and ancestry groups.

The congressional district boundaries for the current 113th Congress are different than the 111th congressional district boundaries used in this report. An updated version, based on the 113th congressional district boundaries, using Census Bureau ACS 2008-2012, five-year estimates is a work in progress.

Acknowledgement

Thank you to Shandana Khattak, Research Analyst, for editing. Finally, thank you to Jeff Armitage for his final review.

CD 2 Hispanic Origin by Race

Individuals who were not Hispanic or Latino make up 91% of the total population of CD 2, while only 9% of the population in this area considered themselves to be Hispanic or Latino. About 10% of those in CD 2 who were not Hispanic were African American. Of those who were not Hispanic, about 84% were White. Of those who were Hispanic, 53% of those were White, while about 40% of Hispanics reported being some other race.

Table 4: CD 2 Hispanic or Latino Origin by Race

	Estimate	Percent of Total
Total:	**617,746**	
Not Hispanic or Latino:	**562,338**	**91.0%**
White alone	471,933	83.9%
Black or African American alone	58,625	10.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1,822	0.3%
Asian alone	13,789	2.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1,291	0.2%
Some other race alone	964	0.2%
Two or more races:	13,914	2.5%
Two races including Some other race	262	0.0%
Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	13,652	2.4%
Hispanic or Latino:	**55,408**	**9.0%**
White alone	29,612	53.4%
Black or African American alone	468	0.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	749	1.4%
Asian alone	65	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some other race alone	22,287	40.2%
Two or more races:	2,227	4.0%
Two races including Some other race	1,435	2.6%
Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	792	1.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

CD 2 Asian by Select Groups

The top five Asian subgroups found in CD 2 were Asian Indian, Chinese (includes Taiwanese), Filipino, Korean, and Vietnamese. Over 26% of the Asians in CD 2 reported they were Asian Indian; this was almost 2.5 times the amount of Filipinos in this community. There were similar amounts of those who reported being Korean (13.3%) and Vietnamese (12%).

Table 5: Asian Alone by Select Groups

| Asian Total, Specified	Estimate
Total:	13,854
Asian Indian	3,611
Bangladeshi	74
Cambodian	129
Chinese, includes Taiwanese	2,522
Filipino	1,421
Indonesian	44
Japanese	920
Korean	1,836
Laotian	50
Pakistani	188
Sri Lankan	113
Thai	379
Vietnamese	1,659
Other Asian	607
Other Asian, not specified	301

Figure 1: Top 5 Asian Alone Sub-Groups
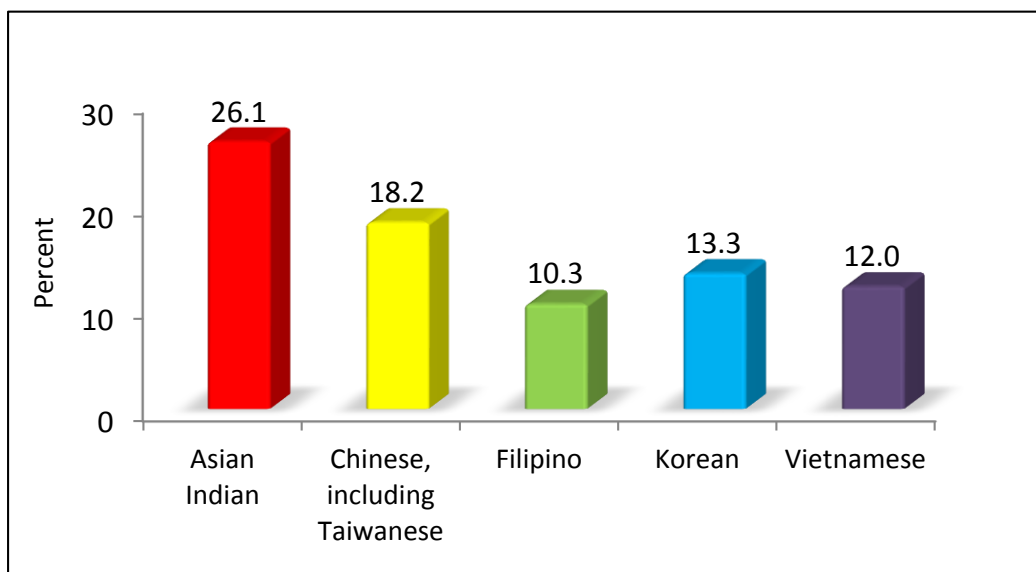
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Median Age

The Hispanic population of CD2, like the state as a whole, had the lowest median age of every race and ethnicity with a median age of 23.5, while the median age for non-Hispanic Whites was the highest at 36.3 years. American Indians (26.5) and African Americans (28.9) were slightly older than Hispanics with a median age of 23.5.

Figure 2: Median Age
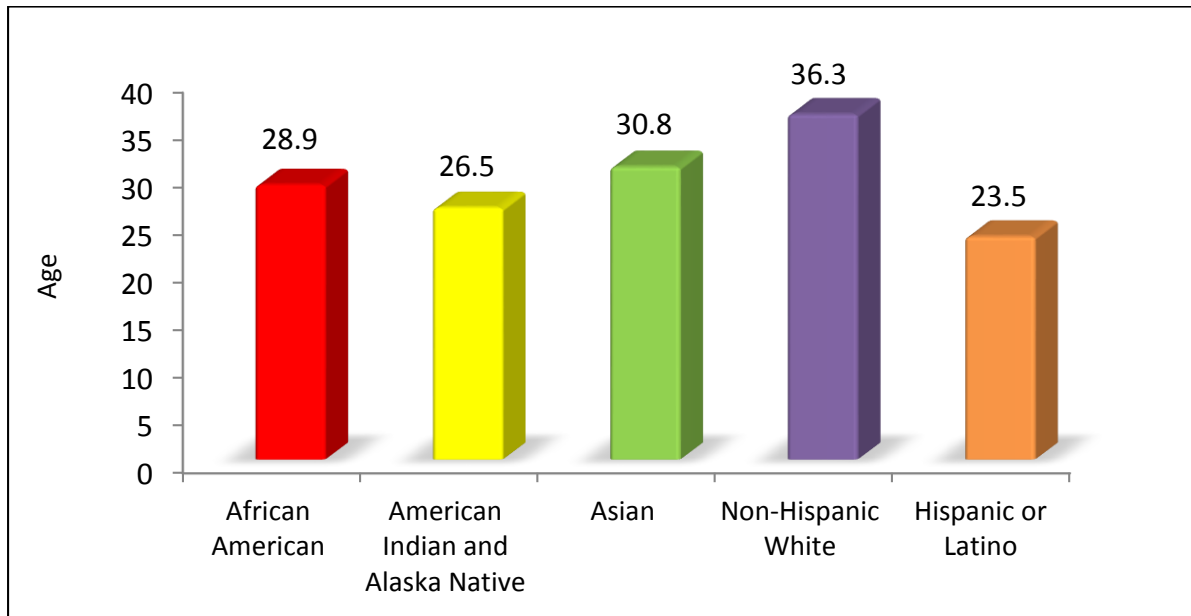
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Median Age by Gender

Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest median age of any race or ethnicity for both genders. The median age for non-Hispanic White females was 37.4 while the median age for Hispanic females was 22.3, making the median age for non-Hispanic White females almost twice the median age for Hispanic females. The median age for non-Hispanic White males was 35.1 while the median age for Hispanic males was 24.5. Hispanics had the lowest overall median age at only 23.5 years old. American Indians had the most similar median age between males and females with only 0.1 years separating men and women, while African Americans had the largest disparity between males and females, with 3 years separating men and women.

### Figure 3: Median Age by Gender
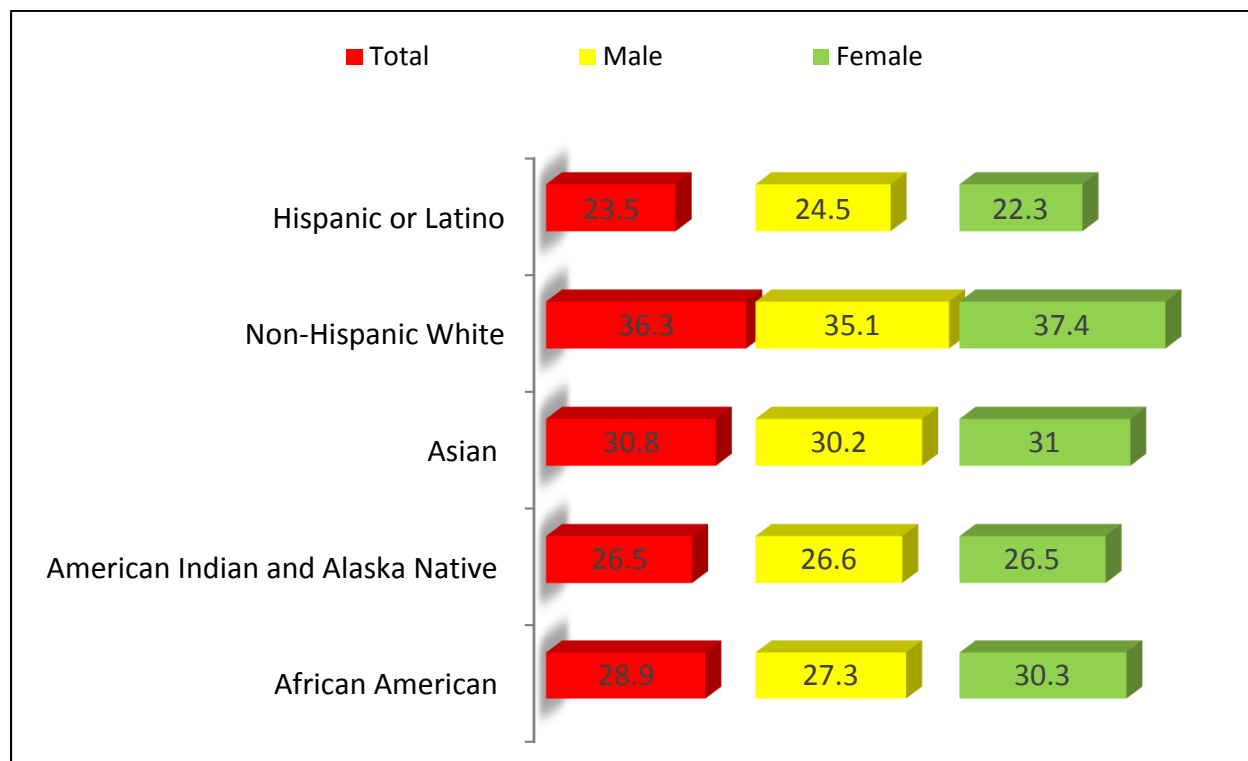
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Marital Status

Approximately 27% of African Americans in CD 2 were married, compared to 51.7% of non-Hispanic Whites. Almost 50% of African Americans had never been married, compared to approximately 30% of non-Hispanic Whites and Asians. Nearly 38% of Hispanics had never been married, while half were currently married. Between 10 and 13% of American Indian and Alaska Natives, African Americans, and Whites were divorced. Approximately 5% of American Indian and Alaska Natives and African Americans were separated.

Figure 4: Marital Status
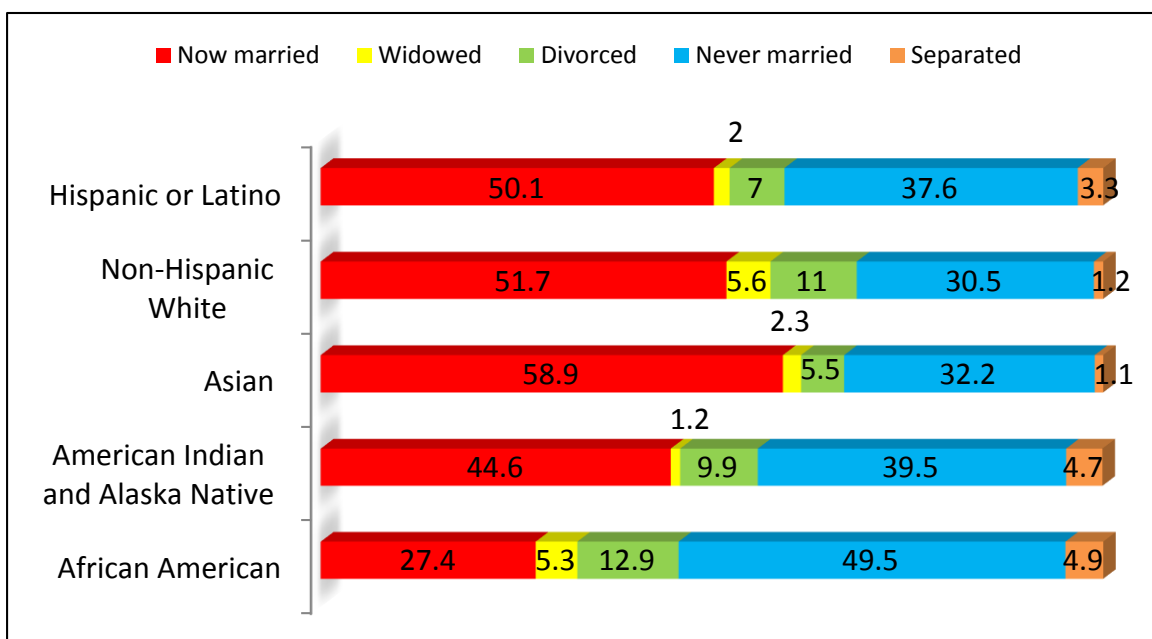
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Transportation to Work

Workers were faced with several options when it comes to transportation to their place of employment. The most common means of transportation for every race and ethnicity was a car, truck, or van the worker drove alone. Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest percentage (84.8%) of those who drove their own vehicle alone to work, while Asians had the lowest percentage (63.4%) of those who drove to work alone but had the highest percentage (4.9%) of those who worked at home. Only 1.8% of non-Hispanic Whites walked to work. Asians (21.6%), American Indians (21.7%), and Hispanics (23.8%) were most likely to carpool to work, while non-Hispanic Whites (8.4%) were least likely to carpool. African Americans (5.6%) and American Indians and Alaska Natives (2.6%) were most likely to use public transportation. Only 0.7% of non-Hispanic Whites used public transportation.

Figure 5: Means of Transportation to Work
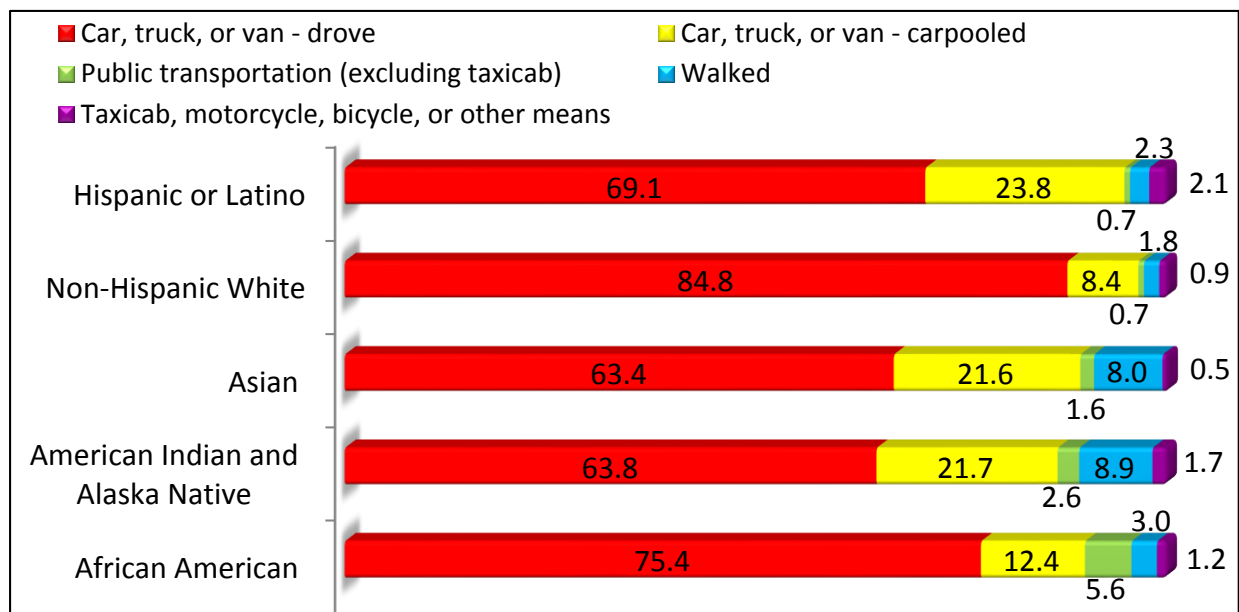
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey
Note: Workers include members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work last week. Data were for workers 16 and older.
'Work from home' not included in chart.

School Enrollment

Asians (44.1%) and non-Hispanic Whites (32.3%) in CD2 had the highest proportion of those who were enrolled in school, ages 3 years and older, enrolled in college or graduate school, while American Indians and Alaska Natives (23.5%) and Hispanics (15%) had the lowest proportion in college or graduate school. This was compared to the entire state with 42% of Asians who were enrolled in school enrolled in college or graduate school and only 29% of non-Hispanic Whites.

About 20% of Hispanics and non-Hispanic Whites, ages 3 years and over, who were enrolled in school were enrolled in high school (grades 9 to 12); in comparison, only 13% of enrolled Asians were enrolled in high school (grades 9-12). African American and American Indian students aged 3 years and above had about 43% of the enrolled population enrolled in elementary school (grades 1 to 8), which was higher than non-Hispanic Whites (about 36%) and Asians (about 33%).

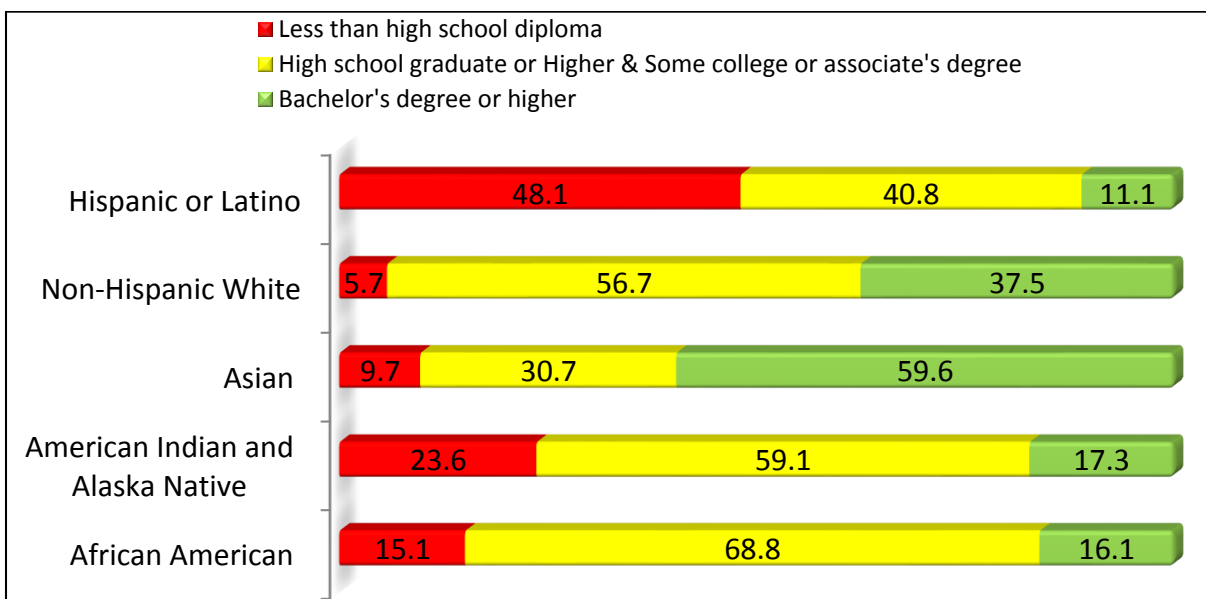## Figure 6: School Enrollment by Level of School
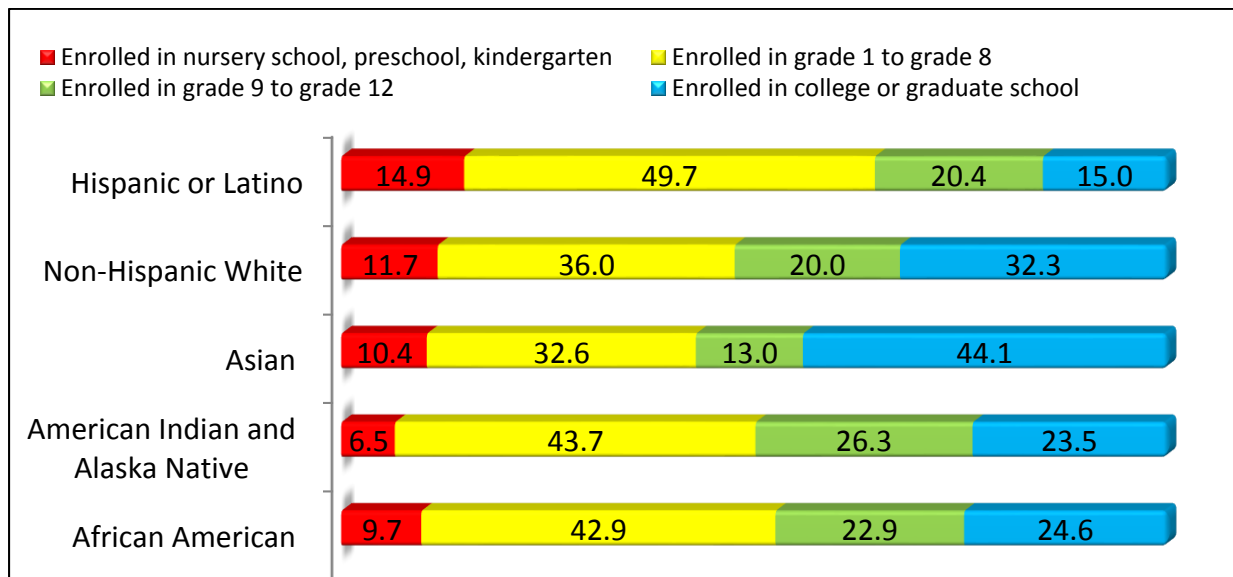
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey
Note: Data were for those 3 years and older.

Educational Attainment

Almost half (48.1%) of Hispanics in CD 2 have less than a high school education, compared to 5.7% of non-Hispanic Whites. However, a similar proportion (40.8%) of Hispanics were high school graduates, have taken some college classes, or have an associate's degree. Fifty-nine percent of American Indian/Alaska Natives and 68.8% of African Americans were high school graduates or have some college experience. Only 30.7% of Asians in CD 2 were high school graduates or have some college/associate's degree, compared to 56.7% of non-Hispanic Whites. Although, almost 60% (59.6%) of Asians in CD 2 have a bachelor's degree or higher. Only 11% of Hispanics, 17% of American Indian/Alaska Natives, and 16% of African Americans have a bachelor's degree or higher in CD 2.

Figure 7: Education Attainment for Ages 25 and Older

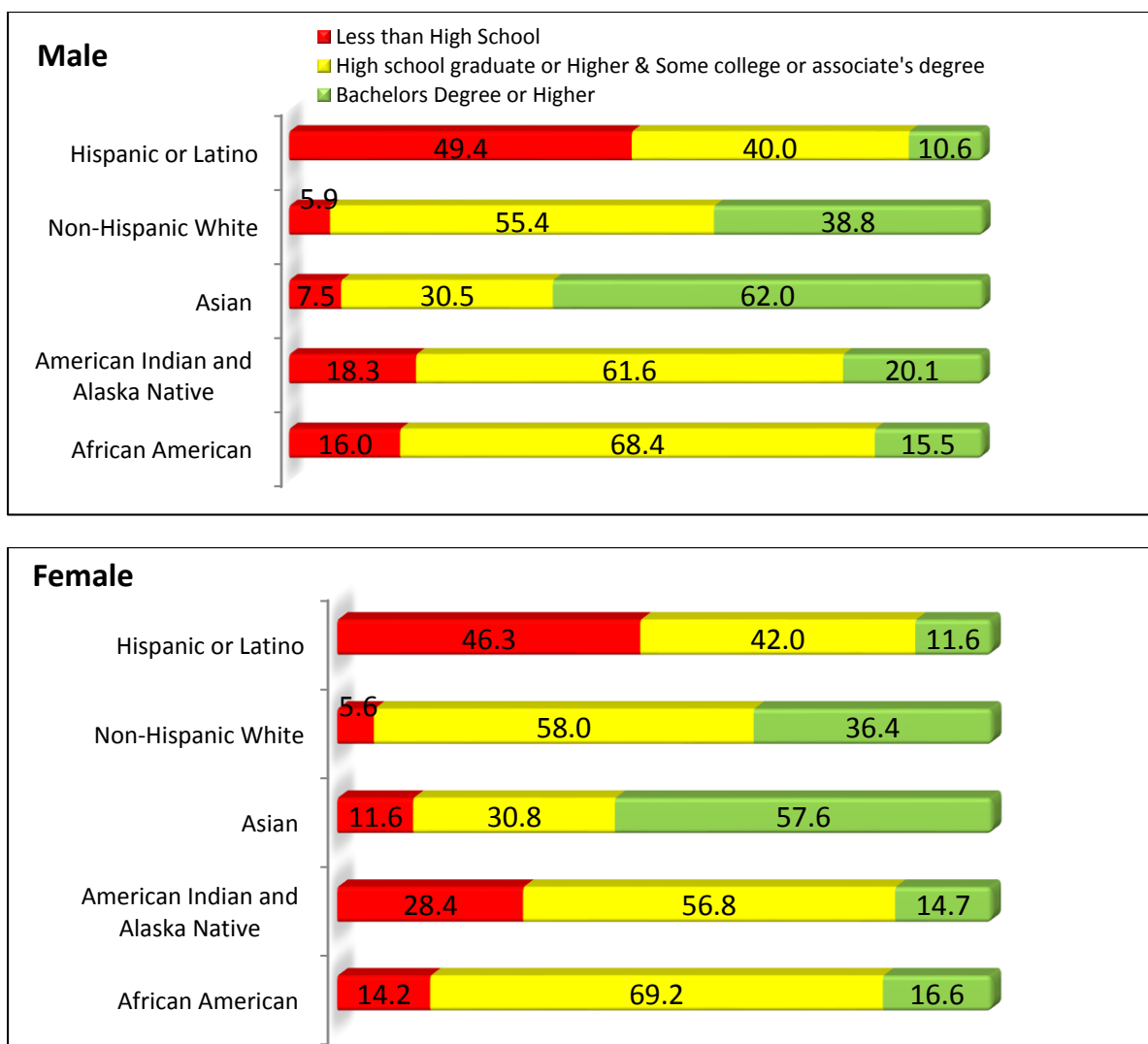Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey
Note: Data were for those 25 years and older

Educational Attainment by Gender

Non-Hispanic Whites had the lowest proportion of less than high school educated population (about 6% for male and about 6% for female) among all racial and ethnic groups. Asians had the largest proportion of a bachelor's degree or higher educated population (about 62% for male and 58% for female); both of these groups exceed the proportions statewide (55.6% and 47%, respectively).

Non-Hispanic Whites, Hispanics, and African Americans had a smaller proportion of females than males who were less than high school graduates. American Indians had the largest gender disparity in terms of those with less than a high school education (about 18% for male and about 28% for female). Like the state as a whole, Hispanic and African American females (about 12% and 17%) had a higher proportion who obtained a bachelor's degree or higher than males (about 11% and 16%).

Figure 8: Educational Attainment by Gender for Ages 25 and Older

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Poverty Status

Income in the Past 12 Months Below the Poverty Level

Congressional District Two's African American population experienced the highest level of poverty compared to other racial/ethnic groups at 34%. Thirty-one percent of the American Indian and Alaska Native population lived in poverty. Hispanics saw 20.2% of their population living in poverty, while only 11.9% of Asians in CD 2 experienced poverty. Among all racial and ethnic groups, non-Hispanic Whites saw the lowest proportion of people living in poverty at 7.5%.

Figure 9: Income in the Past 12 Months Below the Poverty Level*
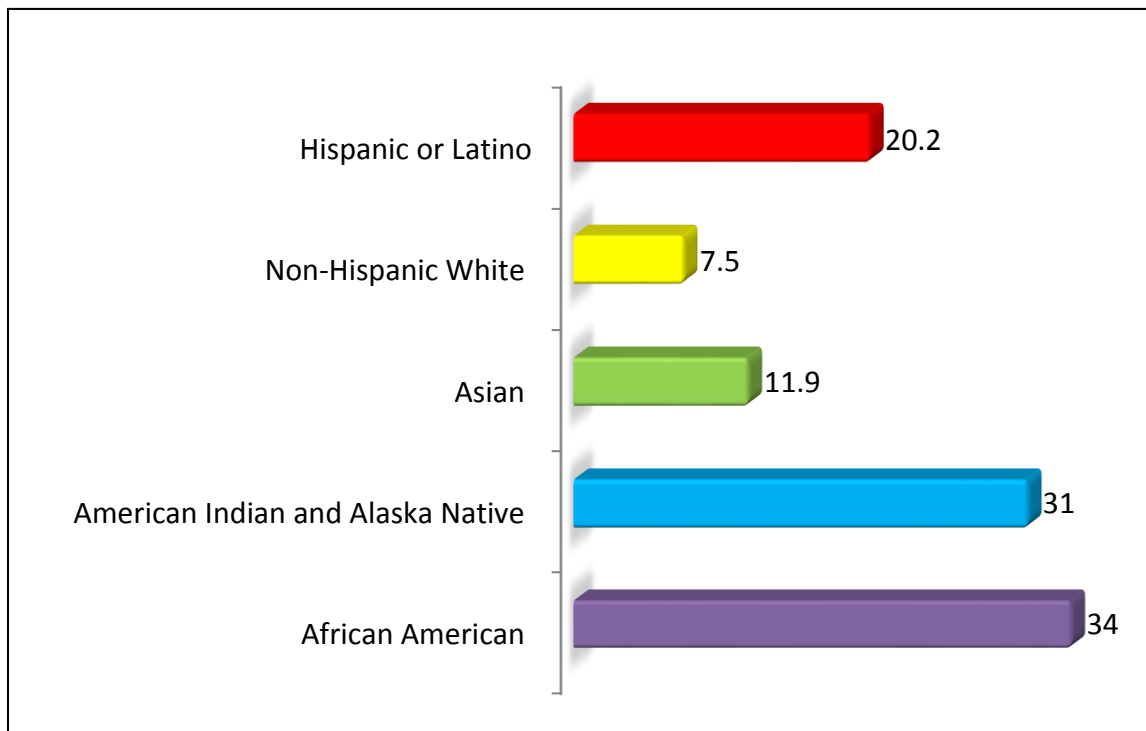
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey
*Note: Chart illustrates those who are below 100% of the federal poverty level.

Poverty Status by Family Type

The poverty status by family type data was separated into 3 groups: all families, married-couple families, and female householders, with no husband present.

Income in the Past 12 Months: Below the Poverty Level

Among all families, African Americans in CD 2 saw the largest proportion living in poverty (31.4%), compared to 4.5% of non-Hispanic Whites. Almost 18% (17.9%) of African American, married-couple families lived in poverty, compared to 2.7% of non-Hispanic Whites. American Indian and Alaska Native female householders saw almost 56% (55.9%) of the population living in poverty; almost 50% (49.4%) of African American female householders with no husband present lived in poverty, compared to 18% of non-Hispanic Whites. Approximately 50% (50.4%) of Hispanic female householders lived in poverty.

Figure 10: Poverty by Family Type
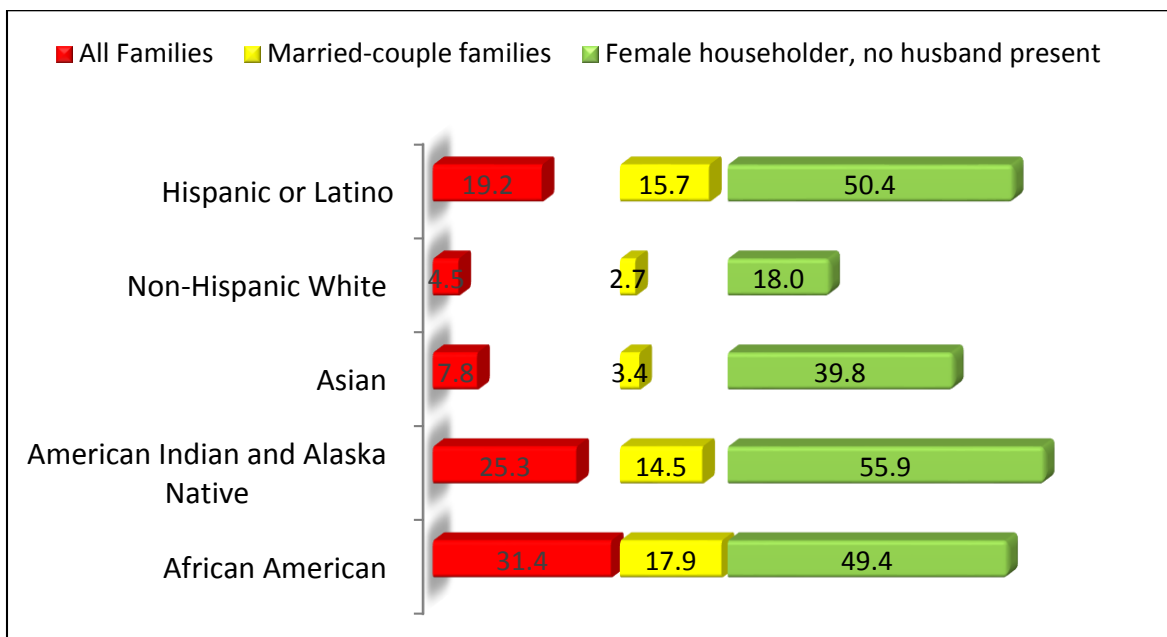
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Median Household Income

Household income includes all people's income who occupy a housing unit. Comparable to the state, the median income of Asian households in CD 2 for the past 12 months was $60,043, which was the highest among any racial or ethnic group; this was about $3,000 higher than the median income of non-Hispanic White households. African American households had the lowest median income ($26,279) followed by American Indians ($33,373).

Figure 11: Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months
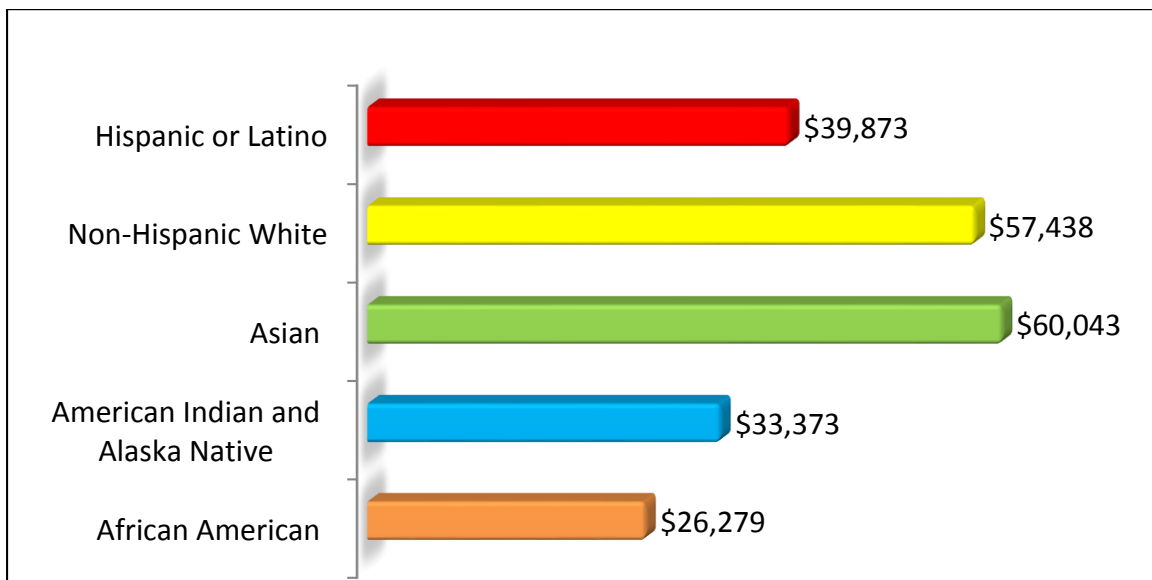
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Median Family Income

The median family income for non-Hispanic Whites and Asians was very similar, both around $73,000, although non-Hispanic Whites were slightly higher at $73,544. The median family income for African Americans in CD 2 was much lower at $30,591, making the non-Hispanic Whites median family income almost 2.5 times higher. American Indians and Hispanics had comparable median family incomes, with American Indians bringing in $40,472 and Hispanics making $39,947.

Figure 12: Median Family Income in the Past 12 Months

Category	Median Family Income
Hispanic or Latino	$39,947
Non-Hispanic White	$73,544
Asian	$73,333
American Indian and Alaska Native	$40,472
African American	$30,591
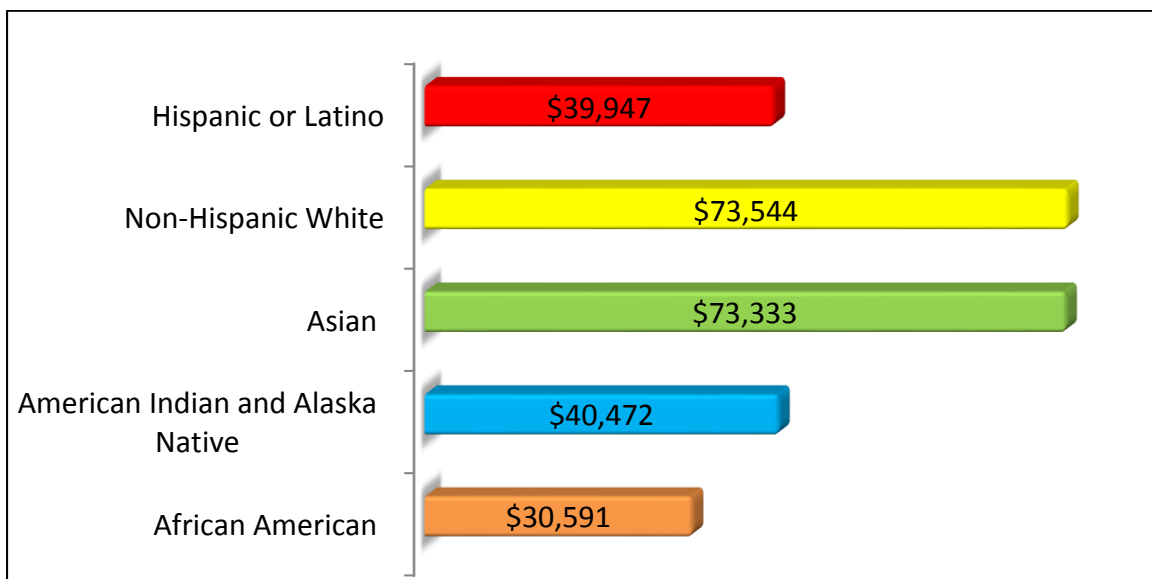
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Median Earnings by Gender

Non-Hispanic White females had the highest median earnings for every race and ethnicity ($36,661), while Asian males made the most of any race ($48,958). African Americans had the smallest gender disparity, with about $3,300 separating the median earnings between males and females. African Americans had the lowest total median earnings with $20,422, more than $11,000 less per year than non-Hispanic Whites. A larger racial disparity was found when looking at the median earnings for males of each race and ethnicity. Non-Hispanic White males made $47,042 while Hispanic males only made $28,210. Non-Hispanic White females made $36,661 while Hispanic females only made $24,266.

Figure 13: Median Earnings by Gender in the Past 12 Months
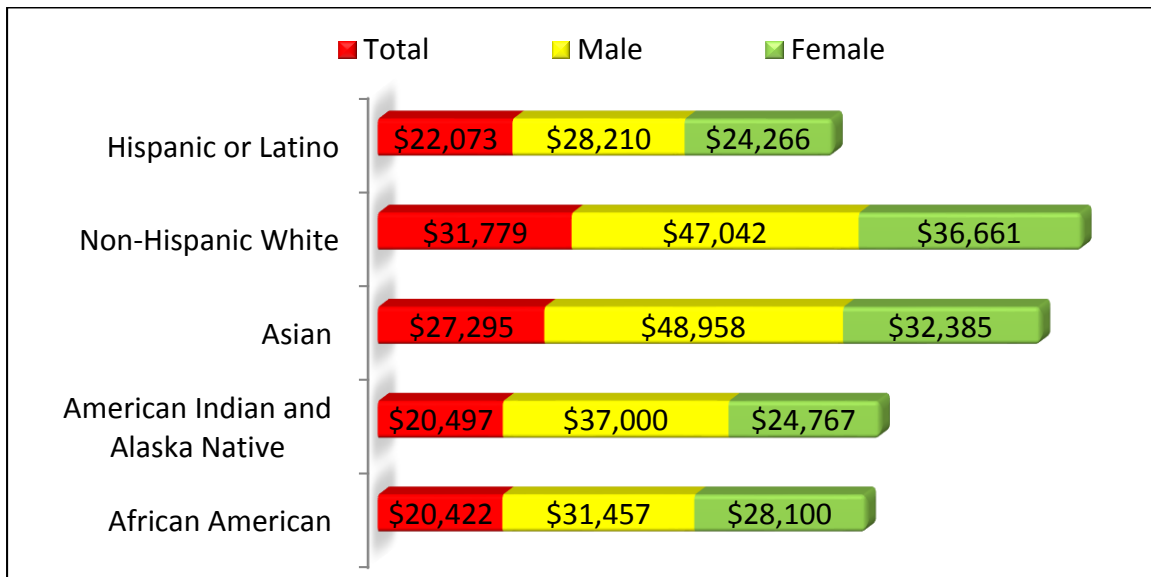
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Note: Dates were for those who worked full-time, year-round in the past 12 months; those with 'other' types of employment were not included; quantities were 2009 inflation-adjusted dollars

Employment Status

Approximately 12% of African Americans in CD 2 were unemployed, compared to 4% of non-Hispanic Whites. Almost 9% of American Indian and Alaska Natives were unemployed; they also experienced the largest proportion of those not in the labor force. Almost 2% of American Indian and Alaska Natives were in the armed forces, the largest proportion among all racial/ethnic groups. A little over half (53.9%) of American Indian and Alaska Natives were employed, compared to 77.6% of non-Hispanic Whites. Between approximately 70% and 77% of Hispanics, Asians, and Whites are employed.

Figure 14: Employment Status, age 16 to 64
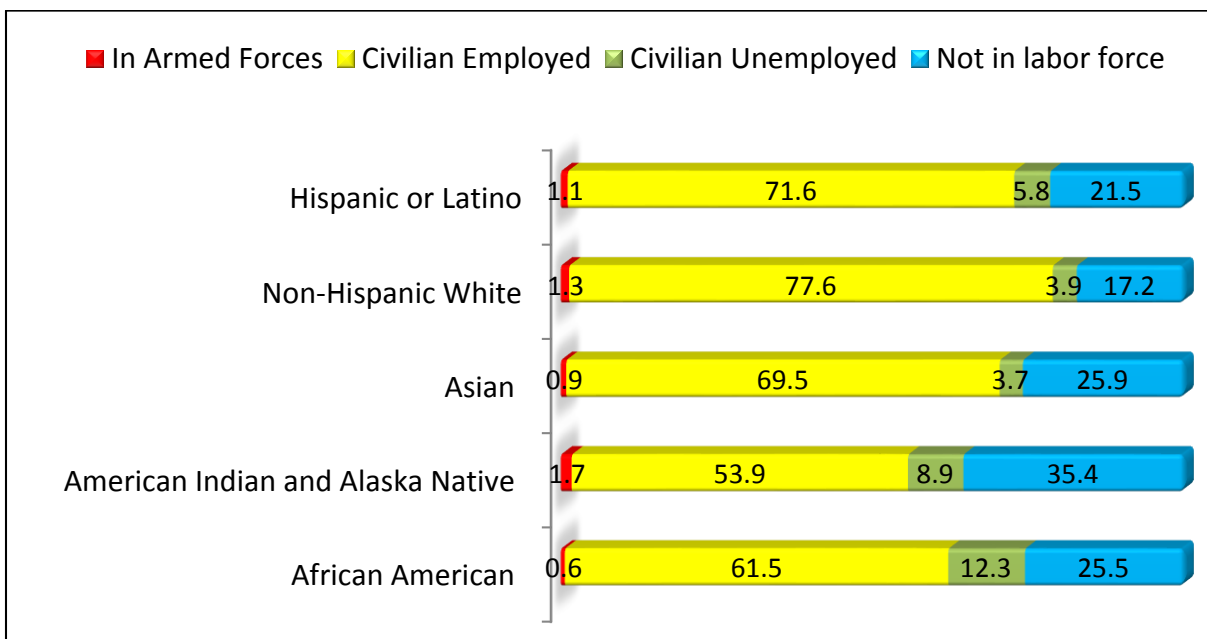
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Employment Status by Gender

Hispanic and Asian males had the highest percentages (about 81%) of males who were civilian employed, while African Americans had the lowest percentage (60.3%) of males who were civilian employed. Non-Hispanic White males had the highest percentage (2.2%) of those who were in the armed forces. American Indian males had the lowest percentage (1%) of those who were civilian unemployed. American Indians were about 3 times more likely and African Americans twice as likely as non-Hispanic Whites to not be in the labor force.

Figure 15: Employment Status for Males, age 16 to 64

Non-Hispanic White females had the highest percentage (74.8%) of those who were civilian employed and the lowest percentage (3.5%) of those who were civilian unemployed. American Indian females were more than 4.5 times as likely to be unemployed than non-Hispanic White females. American Indians also had the lowest percentage (47%) of females who were civilian employed. Asian females had the highest percentage (36.1%) of females not in the labor force. Of females in CD 2, American Indian females were most likely to join the armed forces (2.2%); all other races and ethnicities had less than 1% of women who joined the armed forces.

Figure 16: Employment Status for Females, age 16 to 64

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey
Note: Data was for those over 16 and under the age of 64, those 65 and older were not included.

Household Type

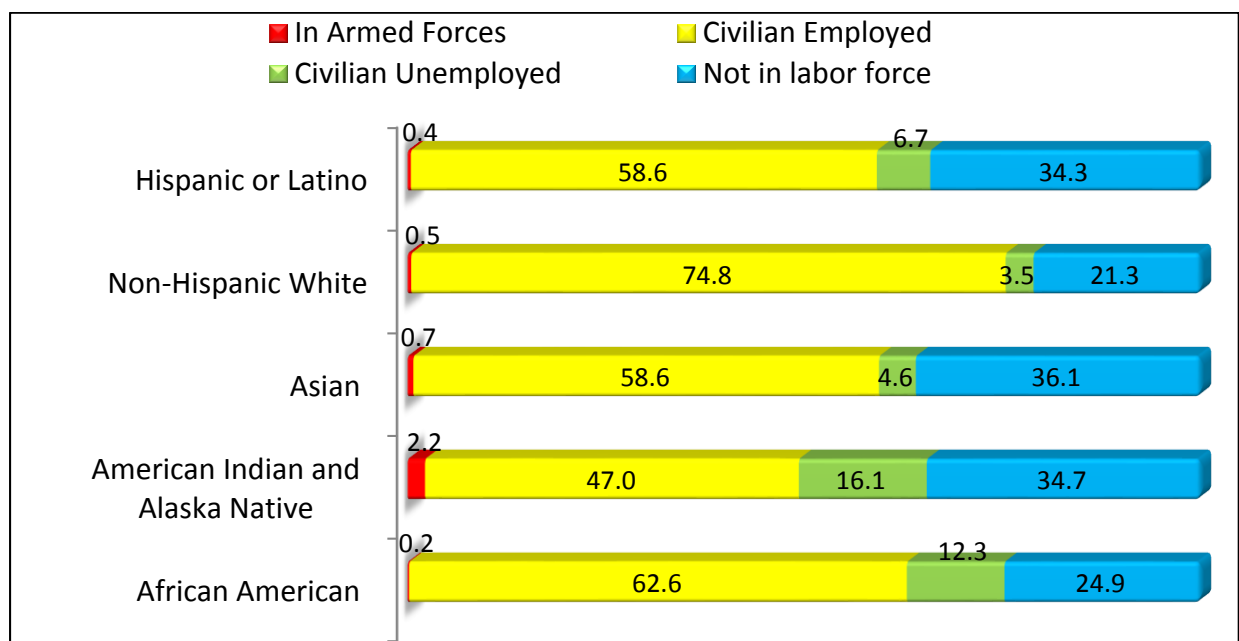Each household contains a different family dynamic that makes that family unique. Similar to the bigger Nebraska picture (63%), Asian families (58.4%) had the highest percentage of households with a married couple family. Non-Hispanic White, Hispanic, and American Indian households all had about 50% of their households with married couple families. Only 23.2% of African American households contained a married couple family.

A higher percentage of African American (about 32%), American Indian (about 21%) and Hispanic or Latino households (about 16%) were families maintained by a woman with no husband present than non-Hispanic White households (about 9%). Overall, the state saw 31% of African American homes and 28% of American Indian homes maintained by a woman with no husband present. A higher proportion of Hispanic (11.2%) and African American (6.7%) households than non-Hispanic White households (about 4%) were families maintained by a man with no wife present.

Figure 17: Household Type
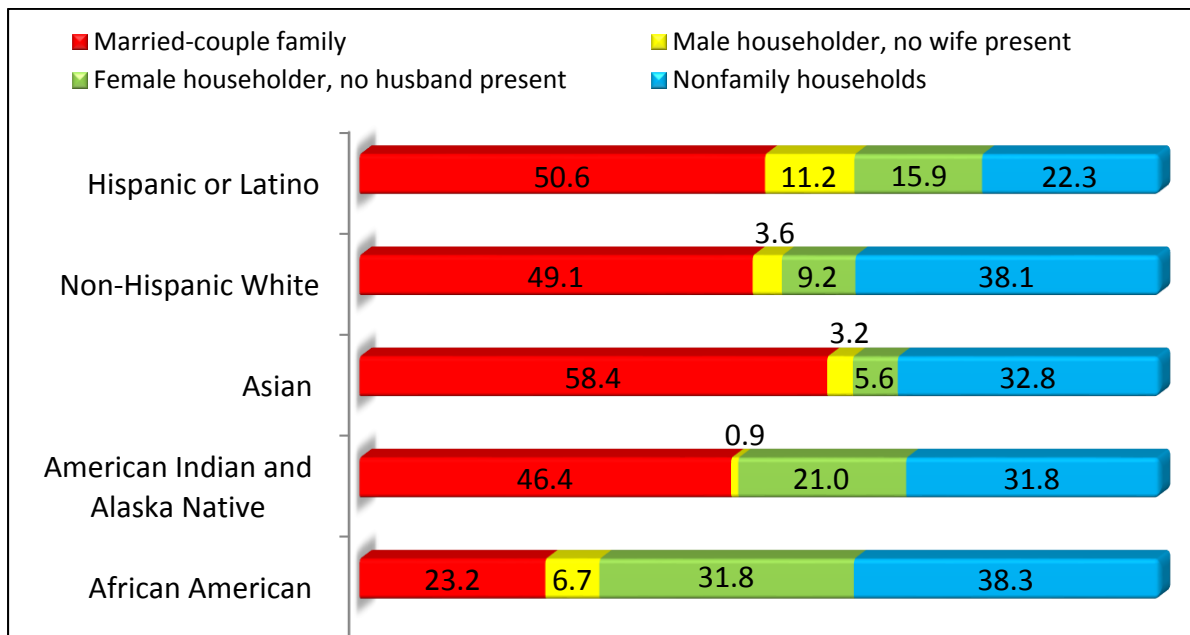
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Housing Tenure

Nebraska minority households had a smaller proportion of the population living in owner-occupied homes than non-Hispanic White households. Hispanic households in CD 2 had the highest percentage of owner occupied homes (49%), compared to the state Hispanic population at 52%, while American Indian households were the lowest (31%) in CD 2, but see 33.8% in the state. In comparison, about 69% of non-Hispanic White households were owner-occupied homes and 69% of American Indians rented their place of residence.

Figure 18: Tenure for Occupied Housing Units

	Owner occupied	Renter occupied
Hispanic or Latino	49.0	51.0
Non-Hispanic White	69.2	30.8
Asian	42.9	57.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	31.0	69.0
African American	37.2	62.8
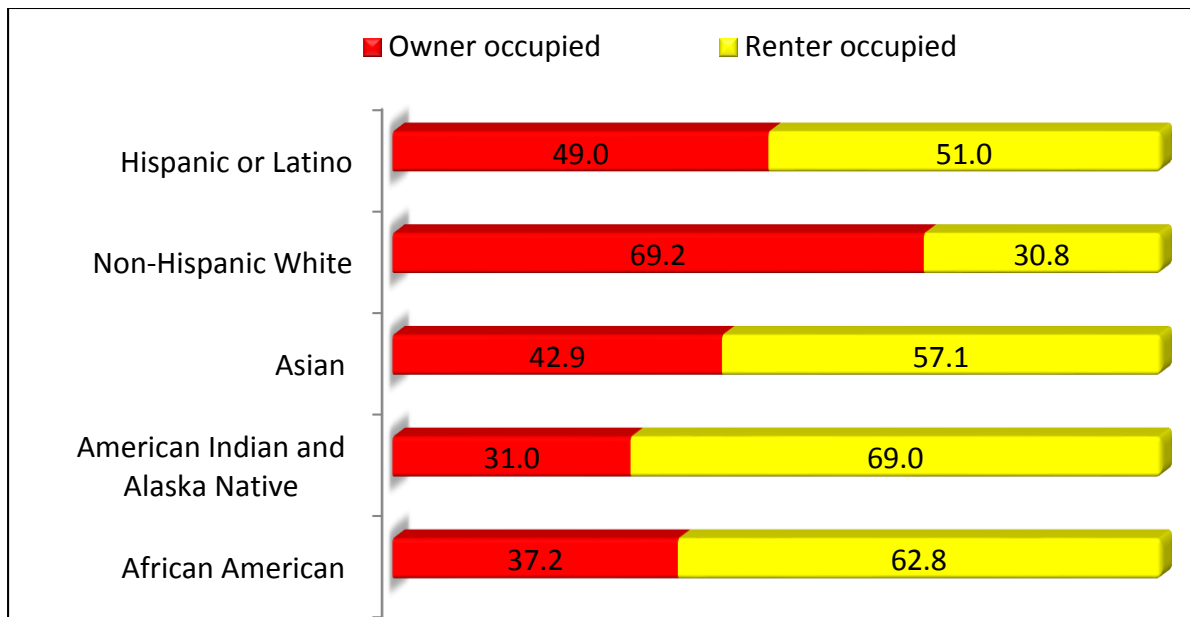
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey
Note: Housing tenure was shown by the race and Hispanic origin of the householder.

Occupants per Room

Hispanics households (12.7%) were most likely to have more than 1 occupant per room, while non-Hispanic Whites (0.7%) were least likely to have more than 1 occupant per room. American Indian, Asian, and African American households all had about 4-6% who had more than 1 occupant per room. American Indian households were about 8 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to have more than 1 occupant per room.

Figure 19: Occupants per Room

Race/Ethnicity	1.00 or less	1.01 or more
Hispanic or Latino	87.3	12.7
Non-Hispanic White	99.3	0.7
Asian	95.2	4.8
American Indian and Alaska Native	94.4	5.6
African American	96.1	3.9
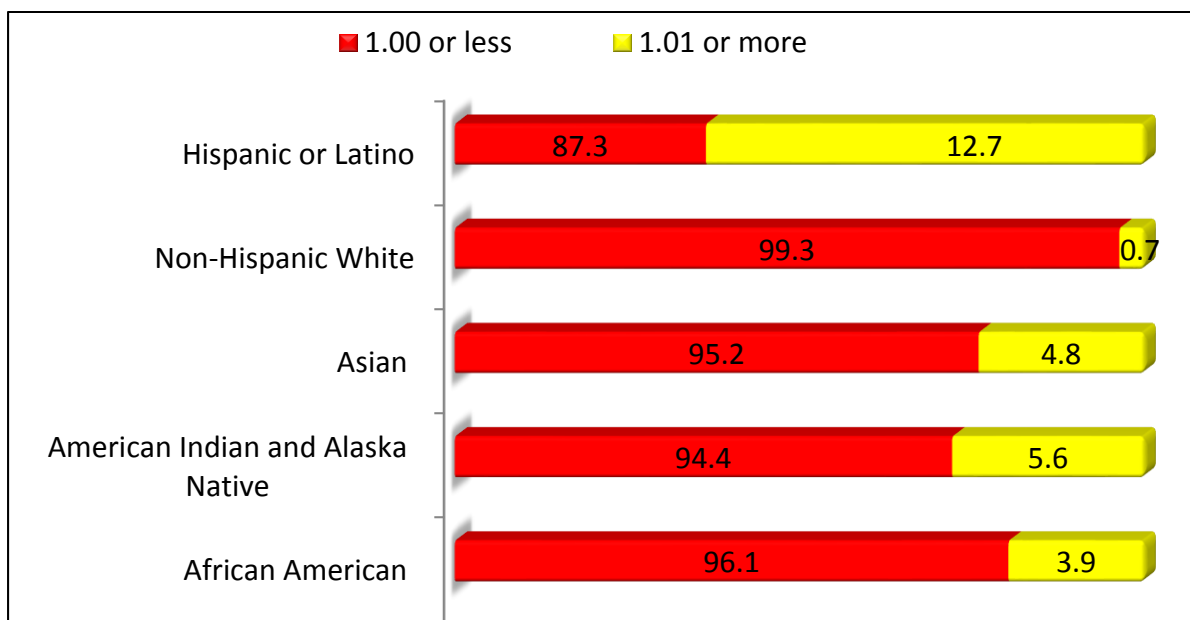
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey
Note: Caution should be used when comparing data for Occupants per Room between 2008 and 2009. A data collection error was identified for 2008 impacting the "1 room" category.

Units in Structure

Non-Hispanic Whites had the largest percentage of those who lived in a single unit structure (75.7%), while Asians had the smallest percentage of those who lived in a single unit structure (48.9%) but had the largest percentage of those who lived in a building with 2 to 9 units (16.4%). American Indians and Hispanics had the highest percentages (2.3% and 1.8%, respectively) of those who reported living in a mobile home in CD 2. Asians were most likely to live in large complexes containing 10 units or more (34.5%).

Figure 20: Units in Structure

	1	2 to 9	10 or more	Mobile home
Hispanic or Latino	68.0	16.0	14.2	1.8
Non-Hispanic White	75.7	7.4	15.8	1.1
Asian	48.9	16.4	34.5	0.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	68.2	14.7	14.7	2.3
African American	64.2	13.8	21.7	0.3
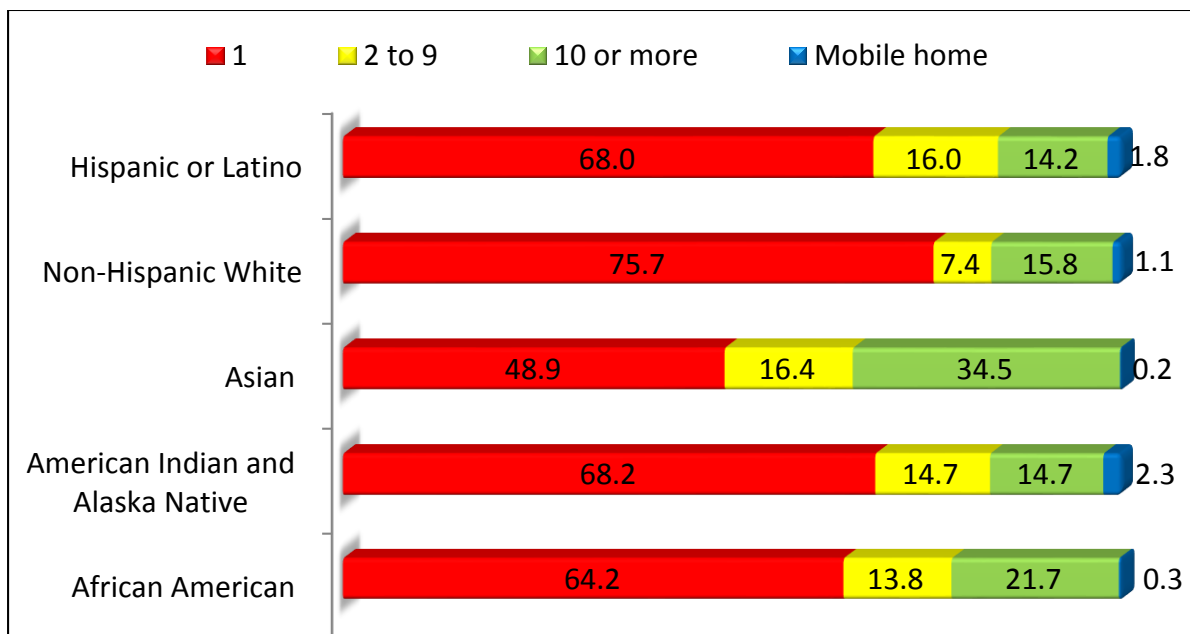
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Note: Single unit structures include both attached and detached units. Those living in a boat, RV, van, etc were not included.

Geographic Mobility

Different races within CD 2 had different patterns of geographic mobility in the past year. Hispanics (77.2%) and non-Hispanic Whites (83.2%) were most likely to have been in their current residence a year prior to the survey. African Americans (22.1%) were two times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites (10.1%) to have moved within the same county. About 3.5% of American Indians had moved from a different county within the same state while only 1.4% of African Americans had moved from a different county within the same state. Asians were almost 2 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to have moved to their current residence from a different state. Asians were 21 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to have moved from abroad in the past year; almost 2% of Hispanics had moved from abroad, while only 0.3% of non-Hispanic Whites had moved from abroad.

Figure 21: Geographic Mobility in the Past Year
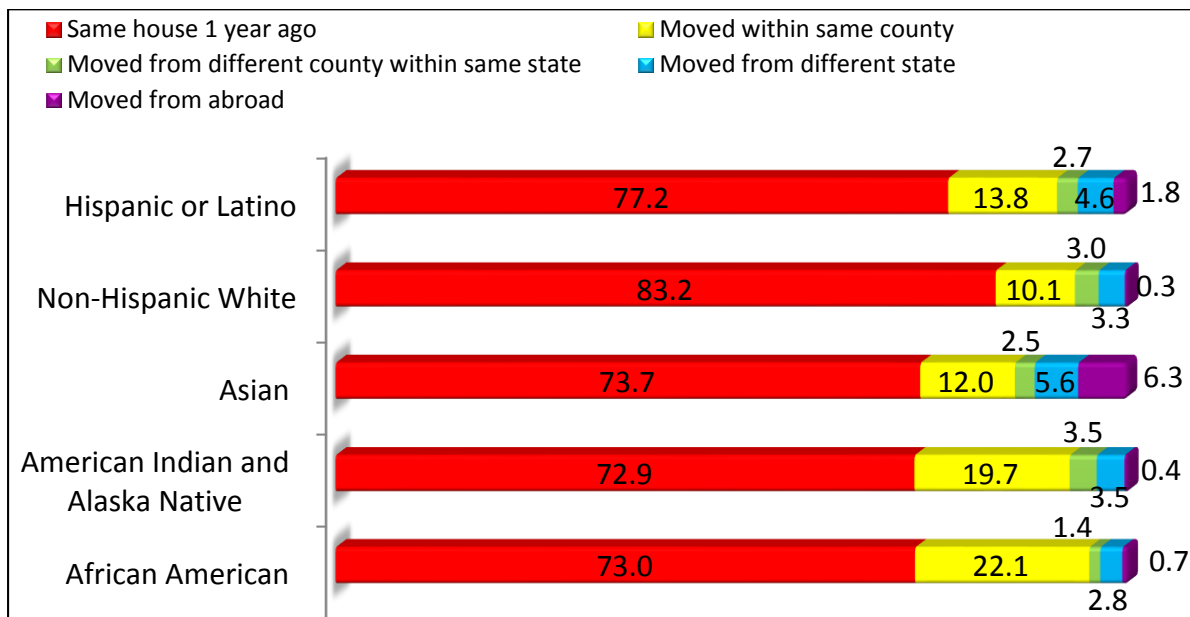
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey
Note: This table reflects geographical mobility for persons relative to their residence at the time they were surveyed. The characteristics crossed by geographical mobility reflect the current survey year.

Place of Birth

Place of birth varied greatly between each racial and ethnic group in CD 2. Non-Hispanic Whites and American Indians had the highest percentage (about 62%) of those who were born in Nebraska at the time they were surveyed. Non-Hispanic Whites were about 4 times more likely to be born in Nebraska than Asians. Asians had the highest percentage of those who were foreign born (72%). Non-Hispanic Whites and African Americans had very similar proportions of those who were born in another state (36% for non-Hispanic Whites and 34.2% for African Americans) and those who were native, but born outside the United States (0.8% for non-Hispanic Whites and 0.7% for African Americans). About 42% of Hispanics were foreign born while about 36% were born in Nebraska.

Figure 22: Place of Birth by Race in the United States
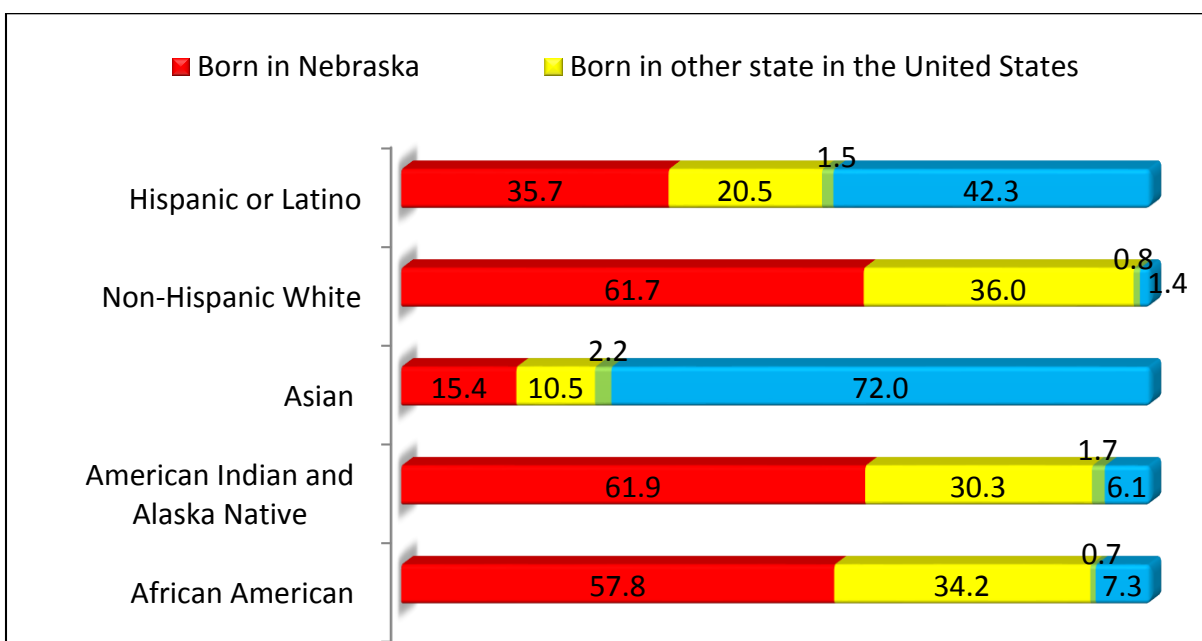
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Citizenship Status

Most people (91.6%) who resided in CD 2 reported that they were a United States citizen and were born in the United States. Five percent of people reported they were not a United States citizen. Since these numbers were self-reported there was reason to believe these numbers may not be completely accurate since some may fear reporting their citizenship status. Only about 2% of those surveyed reported they were United States citizens by naturalization; less than 1% were United States citizens born abroad to American parents or born in Puerto Rico or another U.S. island area.

Table 7: Citizenship Status

Citizenship Status	Number	Percent
U.S. citizen, born in the United States	565,978	91.6
U.S. citizen, born in Puerto Rico or U.S. Island Areas	665	0.1
U.S. citizen, born abroad of American parent(s)	5,645	0.9
U.S. citizen by naturalization	14,429	2.3
Not a U.S. citizen	31,029	5.0
Total:	617,746	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Year of Entry

According to this data, there seems to have been a boom in immigration after 1990, more than twice the number of people reported entering the United States after 1990 as they did before 1990. About 30% of those who entered the U.S. reported they entered between 1990 and 1999, while only about 16% said they entered between 1980 and 1989. There has been an increase in the number of those entering the U.S. (in CD 2) in recent years with about 37% reporting they entered after the year 2000.

Figure 23: Year of Entry

Category	Value
Entered before 1980	17.3
Entered 1980 to 1989	15.8
Entered 1990 to 1999	30.3
Entered 2000 or later	36.6
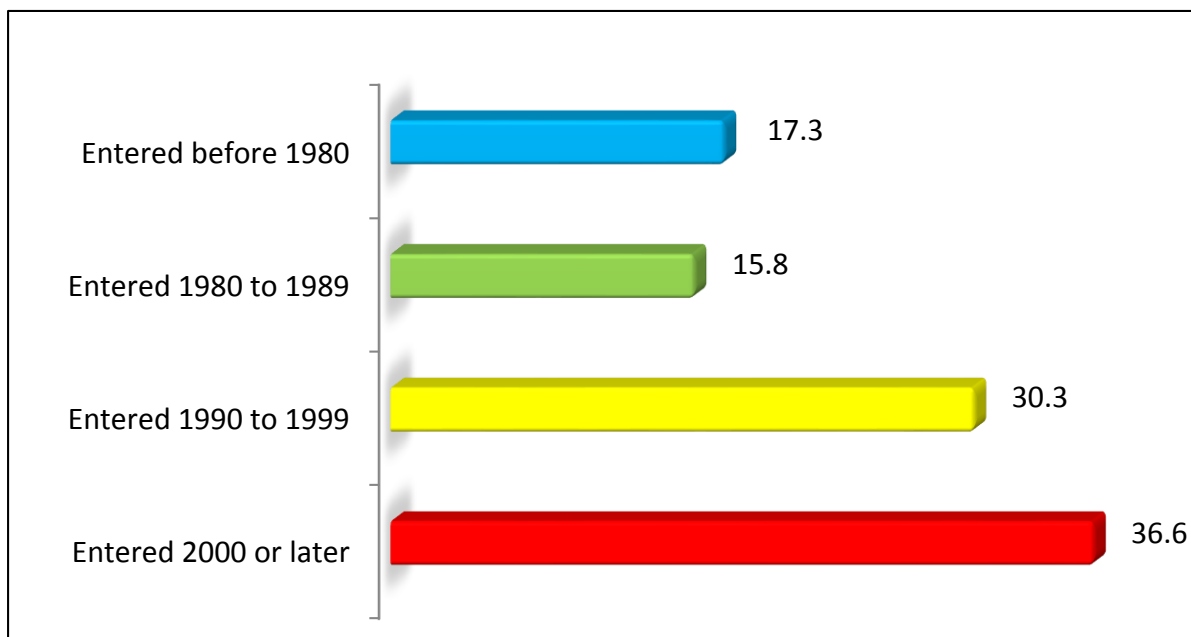
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Appendix

111th Congressional District 2 General Population and Housing Characteristics 2010

Subject	Number	Percent
SEX AND AGE		
Total population	638,871	100.0
Under 5 years	49,657	7.8
5 to 9 years	47,764	7.5
10 to 14 years	44,555	7.0
15 to 19 years	44,198	6.9
20 to 24 years	47,654	7.5
25 to 29 years	53,627	8.4
30 to 34 years	45,875	7.2
35 to 39 years	42,179	6.6
40 to 44 years	41,499	6.5
45 to 49 years	45,110	7.1
50 to 54 years	43,174	6.8
55 to 59 years	37,831	5.9
60 to 64 years	29,985	4.7
65 to 69 years	20,019	3.1
70 to 74 years	14,918	2.3
75 to 79 years	12,336	1.9
80 to 84 years	9,286	1.5
85 years and over	9,204	1.4
Median age (years)	33.4	(X)
16 years and over	488,086	76.4
18 years and over	470,262	73.6
21 years and over	443,906	69.5
62 years and over	82,516	12.9
65 years and over	65,763	10.3
Male population	314,440	49.2
Under 5 years	25,414	4.0
5 to 9 years	24,361	3.8
10 to 14 years	22,638	3.5
15 to 19 years	22,467	3.5
20 to 24 years	23,476	3.7
25 to 29 years	26,968	4.2
30 to 34 years	23,116	3.6
35 to 39 years	21,138	3.3
40 to 44 years	20,909	3.3
45 to 49 years	22,434	3.5
50 to 54 years	21,127	3.3
55 to 59 years	18,082	2.8
60 to 64 years	14,430	2.3
65 to 69 years	9,420	1.5
70 to 74 years	6,657	1.0
75 to 79 years	5,330	0.8
80 to 84 years	3,613	0.6
85 years and over	2,860	0.4

111th Congressional District 2 General Population and Housing Characteristics 2010

Subject	Number	Percent
Median age (years)	32.4	(X)
16 years and over	237,460	37.2
18 years and over	228,377	35.7
21 years and over	215,155	33.7
62 years and over	35,919	5.6
65 years and over	27,880	4.4
Female population	324,431	50.8
Under 5 years	24,243	3.8
5 to 9 years	23,403	3.7
10 to 14 years	21,917	3.4
15 to 19 years	21,731	3.4
20 to 24 years	24,178	3.8
25 to 29 years	26,659	4.2
30 to 34 years	22,759	3.6
35 to 39 years	21,041	3.3
40 to 44 years	20,590	3.2
45 to 49 years	22,676	3.5
50 to 54 years	22,047	3.5
55 to 59 years	19,749	3.1
60 to 64 years	15,555	2.4
65 to 69 years	10,599	1.7
70 to 74 years	8,261	1.3
75 to 79 years	7,006	1.1
80 to 84 years	5,673	0.9
85 years and over	6,344	1.0
Median age (years)	34.4	(X)
16 years and over	250,626	39.2
18 years and over	241,885	37.9
21 years and over	228,751	35.8
62 years and over	46,597	7.3
65 years and over	37,883	5.9
RACE		
Total population	638,871	100.0
One Race	620,069	97.1
White	498,718	78.1
Black or African American	65,981	10.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	4,381	0.7
Asian	16,646	2.6
Asian Indian	4,119	0.6
Chinese	2,380	0.4
Filipino	1,721	0.3
Japanese	761	0.1
Korean	1,408	0.2
Vietnamese	2,050	0.3

Subject	Number	Percent
Other Asian [1]	4,207	0.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	551	0.1
Native Hawaiian	129	0.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	190	0.0
Samoan	68	0.0
Other Pacific Islander [2]	164	0.0
Some Other Race	33,792	5.3
Two or More Races	18,802	2.9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native [3]	2,415	0.4
White; Asian [3]	3,111	0.5
White; Black or African American [3]	5,982	0.9
White; Some Other Race [3]	2,889	0.5
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4]		
White	514,759	80.6
Black or African American	75,045	11.7
American Indian and Alaska Native	8,999	1.4
Asian	21,106	3.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1,348	0.2
Some Other Race	38,112	6.0
HISPANIC OR LATINO		
Total population	638,871	100.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	68,300	10.7
Mexican	53,422	8.4
Puerto Rican	1,760	0.3
Cuban	571	0.1
Other Hispanic or Latino [5]	12,547	2.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	570,571	89.3
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	638,871	100.0
Hispanic or Latino	68,300	10.7
White alone	28,084	4.4
Black or African American alone	1,080	0.2
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1,363	0.2
Asian alone	176	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	89	0.0
Some Other Race alone	32,664	5.1
Two or More Races	4,844	0.8
Not Hispanic or Latino	570,571	89.3
White alone	470,634	73.7
Black or African American alone	64,901	10.2
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	3,018	0.5
Asian alone	16,470	2.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	462	0.1

Subject	Number	Percent
Some Other Race alone	1,128	0.2
Two or More Races	13,958	2.2
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population	638,871	100.0
In households	625,611	97.9
Householder	247,700	38.8
Spouse [6]	116,088	18.2
Child	193,195	30.2
Own child under 18 years	152,327	23.8
Other relatives	30,227	4.7
Under 18 years	12,069	1.9
65 years and over	3,033	0.5
Nonrelatives	38,401	6.0
Under 18 years	2,963	0.5
65 years and over	1,086	0.2
Unmarried partner	16,520	2.6
In group quarters	13,260	2.1
Institutionalized population	5,970	0.9
Male	3,744	0.6
Female	2,226	0.3
Noninstitutionalized population	7,290	1.1
Male	3,870	0.6
Female	3,420	0.5
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	247,700	100.0
Family households (families) [7]	157,912	63.8
With own children under 18 years	78,195	31.6
Husband-wife family	116,088	46.9
With own children under 18 years	53,461	21.6
Male householder, no wife present	11,277	4.6
With own children under 18 years	5,888	2.4
Female householder, no husband present	30,547	12.3
With own children under 18 years	18,846	7.6
Nonfamily households [7]	89,788	36.2
Householder living alone	71,300	28.8
Male	32,341	13.1
65 years and over	5,484	2.2
Female	38,959	15.7
65 years and over	14,699	5.9
Households with individuals under 18 years	84,879	34.3
Households with individuals 65 years and over	47,856	19.3

111th Congressional District 2 General Population and Housing Characteristics 2010

Subject	Number	Percent
Average household size	2.53	(X)
Average family size [7]	3.15	(X)
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	267,934	100.0
Occupied housing units	247,700	92.4
Vacant housing units	20,234	7.6
For rent	10,527	3.9
Rented, not occupied	446	0.2
For sale only	2,991	1.1
Sold, not occupied	627	0.2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1,233	0.5
All other vacants	4,410	1.6
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8]	1.9	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9]	10.4	(X)
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	247,700	100.0
Owner-occupied housing units	157,599	63.6
Population in owner-occupied housing units	425,008	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.70	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	90,101	36.4
Population in renter-occupied housing units	200,603	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.23	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] One of the four most commonly reported multiple-race combinations nationwide in Census 2000.

[4] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population, and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

[5] This category was composed of people whose origins were from the Dominican Republic, Spain, and Spanish-speaking Central or South American countries. It also includes general origin responses such as "Latino" or "Hispanic."

[6] "Spouse" represents spouse of the householder. It does not reflect all spouses in a household. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner."

[7] "Family households" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households were included in the family households category if there was at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present were tabulated in nonfamily households. "Nonfamily households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

[8] The homeowner vacancy rate was the proportion of the homeowner inventory that was vacant "for sale." It was computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units that were "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

[9] The rental vacancy rate was the proportion of the rental inventory that was vacant "for rent." It was computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that were "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Note: These values were based on 111 Congressional Districts

Glossary of Terms[11]

Average Household Size: A measure obtained by dividing the number of people in households by the number of households. In cases where people in households were cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, people in the household were classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual. Average household size is rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Disability Status: The census bureau defines disability as a long-lasting sensory, physical, mental, or emotional condition or conditions that make it difficult for a person to do functional or participatory activities such as seeing, hearing, walking, climbing stairs, learning, remembering, concentrating, dressing, bathing, going outside of the home, or working at a job.

Fertility: Data is most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of women aged 15 to 50, who had a birth in the past 12 months in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women.

Foreign-Born Population: The foreign-born population includes anyone who is not a U.S. citizen or a U.S. national at birth. This includes respondents who indicated they were a U.S. citizen by naturalization or not a U.S. citizen.

Group Quarters (GQ): Group quarters were places where people live or stay that were normally owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents. These services may include custodial or medical were as well as other types of assistance. Residency is commonly restricted to those receiving these services. People living in group quarters were usually not related to each other. Group quarters include such places as college residence halls, residential treatment centers, skilled nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, and workers' dormitories.

Household: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit. (People not living in households were classified as living in group quarters.) A family household consists of a householder and one or more individuals living together in the same household who were related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. It may also include people unrelated to the householder. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who were sharing living arrangements.

Householder: The person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.

Housing Unit: A housing unit may be a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms or a single room that is occupied (or, if vacant, intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters were those in which the occupants live separately from any

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[11] http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/Def.htm

other individuals in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access were applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria were applied to the previous occupants.

Labor Force Participation Rate: The labor force participation rate represents the proportion of the population that is in the labor force. For example: if there were 100 people in the population 16 years and over and 64 of them were in the labor force, then the labor force participation rate for the population 16 years and over would be 64%.

Labor Force: All people classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces which include people on active duty in the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard.

Not in Labor Force: All people 16 years old and over who were not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers that were interviewed in an off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized people, and people doing only incidental unpaid family work of less than 15 hours of work during the reference week.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the census bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level".

Unemployment Rate: The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the civilian labor force. For example: if the civilian labor force equals 100 people and 7 people were unemployed, then the unemployment rate would be 7%.